Eforts Will Be Made to Show that While the Prisoner Was Trying to Trap the Police, Through Lillie Clifton, She Was Skilfully Luring Him Into a Snare. Part L of the Court of General Sessions

sponed one hour earlier than usual yesterday. and Recorder Smyth remained on the bench lmost four hours longer than it is customary for him to sit, in order, if possible, to complete the hearing of testimony in the case of Charles W. Gardner, Dr. Parkhurst's detective who is charged by the police with attempting to ex-tort money from Mrs. Lillie Clifton, formerly the keeper of a disorderly house in West Fiftythird street. The trial has been going on all week, but it was not until yes-terday morning that Lawyers Goff and Jerome, counsel for the prisoner, were able to oven for the defence, so much time having been taken up by the presentation of the people's case and by the frequent wrangles between counsel. On Thursday evening Mr. Goff entered Into a controversy with the Recorder over the latter's right to force the prisoner to stand up for identification, and when the ruling went against him he promised to produce legal authority for his objections.

Yesterday Mr. Goff offered several books for the consideration of Recorder Smyth, and then he moved that all the testimony of the Ciifton woman and Police Capt. Devery, relating to matters alleged to have occurred prior to Nov. 2, be stricken from the record. He followed this up with a second motion that the indictment against the defendant be dismissed on several technical grounds, one of which was that the prisoner could not by any possibility have committed the crime for which he is being tried. Mr. Jerome opened the serious proceedings

of the day with an outline of the testimony which he intended to offer in defence of his client. He said that the arrest of Gardner was a "put-up job" by the police, and that it must have already become evident to the jury that the plans to trap the prisoner had been laid a long while before they were put into execution. He asserted that the police bated Gardner because he interfered with their own harvest from the keepers of disorderly houses, and hetried to show that the principal witnesses in the case had personal animosity against Gardner. There was Sergeant Crowley, he said, with whom the ex-detective and quarrelled, and whom he had reported at headquarters; there was G. C. Grant, whom he had discharged from the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and finally there was Capt. Devery, in whose precinct Gardner had made a number of raids.

Mr. Jerome said that Gardner had learned that the women in Capt. Levery precinct. Mr. Jerome said that Gardner had learned that the women in Capt. Jevery's precinct paid money for "pelice protection." and that he had reported this fact to Dr. Parkhurst, who instructed him to get evidence of that fact if possible. Gardner thought that the Ciliton woman paid for protection, and his transactions with her were for the purpose of inducing her to tell him about her relations with the police. Gardner, the lawyer said, denies that he ever accepted any money from the woman, and accuses her of dropping the money in the street at the time of his arrest so that the police could use it as evidence to convict him. In short, the line of defence sketched by Mr. Jerome was a flat denial of all previous testimony, and an attempt to show that while the police were trapping Gardner the latter was attempting to get evidence of black mail against the officials themselves.

Selves.

Gardner was then called as a witness. According to his own statements Dr. Farkhurst's ex-guide has followed many different walks of life in avain attempt to acquire wealth, Previous to entering upon his crusade against crime he served as agent of the Gerry Society, then as steward on a Sound steamboat; he ran a launder algus stars a private detective agency. served as agent of the Gerry Society, then as steward on a Sound steamboat; he ran a laundry, a cigar store, a private detective agency; he worked in the Standard Gas Company, and two years ago he ran for Alderman on the Tammany Hall ticket, but was defeated. He said that he was 27 years old, that he was married in the Statue of Liberty on May 14 last. Before that he had been divorced from a former wife because of her misconduct. His story of the attempted extortion, or rather his denial of the story, is practically as follows:

He denied ever saying anything to Grant about the Clifton woman, or giving him a card with addresses written on the back one night in Bockwell's saloon. He said that the first time he met Lillie Clifton was in front of the West Forty, seventla-street-sation house on the bight of Oct, II. He was with Louis Aften, and the woman had been to see the Sergeant about the first note written by Grant. That was the first he knew of the note. All three went to a saloon and drank, and Gardner left the woman with Allen. He swore that he had never accepted \$50 a month from her; in fact, that he had not done any of the things alleged against him. He said that he reported the matter of Grant's note to Pr. Parkhurst the day after it came to his notice, and that the Doctor told him to get an affidavit from Lillie Clifton that Grant had sent her such a message, also to get the note if possible.

With regard to the Sunday that he took the Clifton woman to the office of the society at 823 Hroadway, Gardner said: "I had been working in the office of the, society at 823 Hroadway, Gardner said: "I had been working in the office of the, society at 1621 Hroadway, Gardner said: "I had been working in the office of the society at 1621 Hroadway, Gardner said: "I had been working in the office of the society at 1621 Hroadway, Gardner said: "I had been working in the office of the society at 1621 Hroadway, Gardner said: "I had been working in the office of the society at 1621 Hroadway, Gardner said: The afternoon I f When I went home late in the afternoon I found Lillie Chifton waiting for me. I did not like finding her there, and I told her that if she ever wanted to see me again to call at the office, or to send forme to meet her in a salcon. Then I asked her to give me a statement about that letter from Grant. She said she would, and I took her to a salcon, and we drank. Then we went to the office at 12:3 Broadway to make the affidavi. Mrs. Clifton was a little under the influence of liquor, and refused to make a statement unless I sent out for another quart. Mr. Clark went out for it and we drank that. Then the woman said she must go, and left without making the statement she had promised me. There were no indictments in envelopes, and she did not see any account books with large entries, as she testified."

Mr. Goff then produced three large envelopes for which were the numbers 15, 10, and 22. "Is this envelope marked 22 the one she saw in your office?" he asked.

"What do the numbers on the envelopes mean."

"They refer to the Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second precincts, from which we get the greatest number of complaints. These when reserved are put in the envelopes. There was no envelope in the office marked '22-Lillie Ciliton,' and there never has been."

Gardner denied showing the woman a scrap book with pictures of the Hattle Adams circus in it, and asserted that he did not try to frighten her into the belief that she was to be indicted. His version of what occurred on the might of his arrest also differs materially from the story told by all previous witnesses. "The Chiton woman called at my house at about 7.0 clock on the evening of Dec. 4," he said. "I den't know who let her in as I was in the hathroom up stairs. But when I came down to my room, where the woman was waiting, she began telling me that Grant had been to see her again, and wanted to know if I had anything to do with his visits. I said I had not. She wanted to know what she should do about it, and I answered that I did not care what became of her. Then she asked me for a drink of whiskey. I left her in my room alone two or three minutes while I was putting on my overcoat and hat. When she came out we both went into the street together and got into her cab. We drove to the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue. She did not give me any money in the work basket. I had no money about me except \$1.550 in my inside pocket. When the cab stopped and I got out, Sergeant Crowley struck me on the shoulder and arrested me. Then he whistled and Capt. Devery ran over to us. I paw first, our the control of the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue. She did not give me any money in the work basket. I had no money about me except \$1.550 in my inside pocket. When the cab stopped and I got out, Sergeant Crowley struck me on the shoulder and arrested me. Then Crowley struck is a story of the lawyer. In. Wellman ascertained that Gardner's salary was \$100 a month while with the Parkhurst socie hat do the numbers on the envelopes my refer to the lifteenth. Nineteenth.

Oardner where he got the two sood online on his person when he was arrested.

I got them at a bank in Boston," he replied.

Drew the money out of the bank?

No. sir; I had \$1,000 in small bills and had these changed for the two large ones.

Had them changed, ch?" said Mr. Wellman; so as not to be caught with marked

"Had them changed, ch?" said Mr. Wellman: "so as not to be caught with marked money?"

The Attorney then tried to get the prisoner to admit that he had accepted money from the co-respondent in his wile's divorce suit. At this point Mr. Jerome remarked hotly that the District Attorney and the Court were allowing the case to go on in an unfair way, and that Mr. Wellman's methods were unprofessional.

"I would suggest," said the Recorder, with severity. "that you do not couple the Court's name with that of the District Attorney in your complaints: I've had enough of that sort of thing."

Mr. Wellman then continued his cross-examination of the prisoner as to his conduct with the Clifton woman, which the latter averred was inspired by Dr. Parkhurst, until the Recorder called a halt and said there would be one hour's recess for supper. He ordered the jury to return at 7:15, saying that court would be held until 10 o'clock. At this point Mr. Goff arose and told the Recorder that it was too much to ask them to continue the case until so late. "I therefore say," continued Mr. Goff, "with great respect for the Court, that my associate and I will not return to this court again to-night."

The Recorder glared at the counsel and said:
"Do you mean to tell me that both of you gentlemen intend to disobeythe order of the Court by, not returning here?"

"I mean to say, your Honor, that we are physically unable to comply with your order.

"Do you mean to tell me that both of you gentlemen intend to disober the order of the Court by not returning here?"

"I mean to say, your Honor, that we are physically unable to comply with your order. We shall not return."

"Then I shall proceed in the trial without you," and the llecorder left the room.
When the jury and the court officials reassembled at 7 o'clock it was with considerable speculation as to what was going to happen. The table where the counsel kept their books and papers was cleared, and it looked as if Mr. Goff and Mr. Jerome would keep their word and not return. But soon after the Recorder took his seat the two lawyers entered. They did not remove their overcoats, and acted as if they did not intend to stay in court very long. The Recorder leaned on his desk and said slowly:

"Mr. Goff. I understood you to say before supper that your health was in such poor condition that it would be improper, and almost impossible, for you to remain here during the remainder of this evening session. If that is so I will relieve you from taking any further part in this case. But I believe the jury, the recondant of this court beyond the ordinary houra. The cross-examination will continue, and it will not be necessary for me to continue the session of this court beyond the ordinary houra. The cross-examination will continue, and it will not be necessary for you to take any active part in the proceedings. You are at liberty at any time hereafter to recall this witness. Let me say that I was rather astonished when you said this evening that you would not be here again. However, that has all passed and we said this evening that you would not be here again. However, that has all passed and we

said this evening that you would not be here again. However, that has all passed and we will go on with our business."

"Your Honor," replied Mr. Goff. "my associate and I determined to come back to this court out of personal respect for you and for no other reason. We have been sitting here all day between two fires—the District Attorney on one side and that terrible stove on the other. As a result we are physically parbolled and exhausted. This case has been going on for five days, during which the people have had an ample opportunity to present their case, and I do not think it fair, when it comes to the defence, to make us work double the number of hours in one day."

Mr. Goff then spoke for five minutes about his weak physical condition, and at last Recorder Smyth yielded and ordered an adjournment on that account. As yesterday was the last day of the January term the case will be continued with the February term, and will go on before Recorder Smyth in Part II. of the General Sessions on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Lober Had Deserted Bim, as She Had

The correct name of the woman who was shot on Wednesday by Anton Kessler is Kate Lober. She comes from Reading. Twelve years ago she ran away from home because her parents wanted her to marry a man she didn't like. She came here, and after a time married John Lober, who, in partnership with Kessler, kept a bakery in Tenth avenue near Fortieth street. She had two children when she deserted her husband and went to live with Kessler.

They lived together in various places for nearly seven years. Divorce proceedings were begun by Mrs. Lober so that she might marry Kessler, and the case is still pending. In the mean time Kessier began to ill treat

the woman, and refused to marry her should

the mean time nessier began to ill treat
the woman, and refused to marry her should
she obtain the divorce unless she sent her
children away. He had obtained a place as
cook in the Sturtevant House, and had a bank
account, besides some lots in Brooklyn valued
at \$1,500.

Last October Mrs. Loberonce more appealed
to Kessler to help her hurry on the divorce
and marry her. Again he refused. One night
when he returned home he found that the
woman had left him. Her desertion seemed
to drive him crazy.
He abandoned his work and spent all his
spare moments searching for her. Hetoid his
friends that when he found the woman he
would marry her or kill her.
He meant what he said, for when he found
her on Wednesday at 510. East Eighty-eighth
street, where she was living as the wife of
John Jaeger, an insurance agent, he shet her,
and then shot himself. The woman will recover, and Kessler is still alive at the Presbyterian Hospital, but the surgeons there say
that his chances of surviving are small.

TALKED BACK TO A POLICEMAN. Butcher Kahn's Temerity Had Consequences He Didn't Bargain For.

Samuel Kahn, a well-to-do butcher, living at 77 Seventh street and doing business at East Houston street and Avenue A. was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and was held for trial on a charge of assaulting Policeman Simon Blumel of the Fifth street police station. The alleged assault occurred at Kahn's butcher shop early yesterday morning.

The policeman testified that when he went into Kahn's shop, and ordered him to clean the gutter in front of his place Kahn swore. and forcibly ejected him. The policeman said

and forcibly ejected him. The policeman said that he had used his club in self-defence, whereupon four of the butcher's men attacked him, and he was obliged to retreat. He returned after having secured assistance at the police station. He found kahn in a drug store getting the wound on his head patched up. The butcher, the policeman said, threatened to throw a bottle at him, so he drew his revolver and made him come along.

Kahn's story was that the policeman came to his place and told him in a rough way to clean the gutter. "Clean the gutter yourself," said the butcher. Blumel went out, but returned, saying: "You damned sheeny, you have got a pull in this neighborhood, but I'll get even you." Kahn then put the policeman out, and was struck on the head by his club. The blow split the scalp. While he was in the drug store, waiting for a doctor, the policeman came in with a drawn pistol.

Kahn was held in \$300 bail for trial. He says that he will prefer charges against the policeman before the Police Commissioners.

FLIRTED WITH THE CONDUCTORS.

Then This Runaway Girl Sent to Borrow Dollar from Each Man.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.-Marie Hill, the 15-yearold daughter of George Hill of Philadelphia, ran away from home on last Tuesday to see something of the world. She was enjoying herself at the Howard Auditorium this after-noon when Police Captain Schultz arrested noon when Police Captain Schultz arrested her. The girl had no money, but she had managed to raise some by playing on the vanity of impressionable street car conductors. Her plan was to start a firtation, and after learning the name of the man to send a messenger to him with a note saying that she was the young woman he had met the night previous and asking him please to send her \$1. The messenger rarely failed to secure the money. The police say that nearly every conductor on the Green line contributed. Marie is now at the station house awaiting her father's coming.

A Speak Thief Arrested on a Mysterious

Charge. Central Office Detectives Nugent and McGinnis arrested a sneak thief on Thursday for whom, it is said, they have been looking for some time. His name is John Lillie, and he says he lives at 201 Second avenue. Five pawn tickets were found on him which showed that he had obtained \$15 for some jewelry, \$7 for a diamond ring. \$6 on two rings, and \$75 each on two gold watches. The detectives refused to tell the specified charge against Lillie, and him remanded until to-day.

Why Mr. Muhlenberg Left His Wife. Dorothes F. Muhlenberg has begun an ac tion in the Supreme Court. Brooklyn, against Geo. F. Muhlenberg, a wealthy coal dealer of this city, for a divorce on the ground of abanthis city, for a divorce on the ground of abandonment. The couple were married in Germany thirty-four years ago, and, according to
the plaintiff's statement, nor husband left her
thirty-four ago, when she was 40 years old
and he two years older. His explanation when
he went away was that she was too old for
him. Although the action is for a limited divorce, Mrs. Muhlenberg alleges that her husband has been living for several years with
one Louisa Sprath as his wife.

having seen others. Mr. Wellman then asked THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE

NOT ENOUGH SENATORS PRESENT TES TERDAT TO PASS A BILL.

The New Tax Bill Introduced-Tax Reform Seems to Mean to Saddle on New York and Kings Countles the Expenses of the State Government and Most of the Expenses of the Other Counties Gov. Flower Running the State on a Business Basis.

Almant, Feb. 3.-So few of the Senators were present to-day that there were not enough votes to pass a bill. Only four Senators from the first thirteen districts were in their seats The Senate was not called to order until some time after the regular Friday morning hour, and it adjourned in about twenty minutes. The Senate has little business before it, and the members attend regularly only three of

the five sessions a week.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably Senator Mc-Carren's bill to permit railroad tracks to be laid on the new East River bridge. A number of bills were ordered to a third reading. Senator Parker introduced the new tax bill. the summary of which was printed this morn ing. It creates another State Commission to

look after the equalization of assessments and to fix the proportion of State taxes to be paid by the respective counties. This tax bill would enable the State Commission to assess New York city for any amount of personal property it might determine, and then New York would have to pay into the State Treasury taxes on the increased amount. The rural members of the Legislature will not be satis fled until they can get a law in some shape or other that will make New York city and Brook lyn pay not only all the expenses of the State Government, but many of the present county charges as well. The care of the pauper insane, the support of the schools, armories, and other local institutions which in New York city and Brooklyn are paid for by the city treasury, are more and more made a State charge by the other counties of the State. The result of this is to increase the cessive amendments to the tax laws is still further to relieve the other counties from paying anything at all for the support of the State Government and other matters, like their county schools, normal schools, the pauper insane, roads, judiciary, bridges, and local

insane, roads, judiciary, bridges, and local improvements.

The question of taxation will come before the Legislature in several ways. The Special Committee on Taxation will make a report and probably introduce a bill. The Special Commission has already made its report and introduced a bill. The tax reform associations have sent a bill, which was introduced in the Assembly, to provide for local option in tax matters, every county and city to decide for itself what it will tax. Besides these the customary bills to tax mortgages, savings, and itself what it will tax. Besides these the customary bills to tax mortgages, savings, and other forms of personal property are making their appearance. Amendments are also proposed to the collateral inheritance tax law, and the corporation tax laws. Nothing definite has resulted from these bills as yet, but the tendency is to try to make New York city pay more taxes. Bills were introduced by:

Bills were introduced by: Fenator Smith-For the determination of the validity of wills.

Mr. Diffy—To make street railroads in New York city

blue du not give free transfer tickets for five cents

all its lines at least every quarter to maintenance the night.

Mr. Parkburst—To compel the State Board of Health to annipre and publish statements regarding the relative merits of baking powders. This bill, in one shape or another, is almost as old as the Capitol.

Mr. Thomas Finegan—To probabit the sale of liquor of any kind at State or county lairs.

Mr. McManus—To reduce the rate of interest to five near cent. Mr. McManus-To reduce the race value of the per cent.

Mr. Railivan—The Raitimore Casualty Company's bill.

Mr. Farquhat—To give the Eepablicans a poil cierk and a ballot cierk in New York city. The number of inspectors are to remain as now.

Mr. Hobbite—To permit electric light companies to own real estate not exceeding two thousand acres and to operate railreads.

Af Hobbits—To permit electric light companies to one real estations exceeding two thousand access and to operate railroads.

Mr. McMainus introduced the bill in regard to labor organizations and strikes which was introduced last year late in the session and never got out of the Committee on Railroads. It provides for a commission of three men, one of them to be recommended by the congress of local and district assemblies of the Knights of Labor of the State of New York. The Commission is to to try to find out how the railroad companies of this blate-got-possession of their property and psivileges, what they paid for them, and what authority they have tokeep them. The Commission is especially to find out all the facts in regard to the strikes of any railroad employees since Jan. I. 1800. and whether a railroad company makes it a condition of employment that an employee shall not be connected with any labor organization, and whether the property, public and patrons of any railroad company have been damaged by the employment of incompetent and unskilful employees. The railroad corporations are to submit their books to the Commission on penalty of forfeiting their charters.

General, Congressman, and ex-Sheriff Daniel E. Sickles visited the Assembly to-day and made a speech recalling the time in 1849 when he was a member of the Assembly from New York city.

The Legislature is arranging to take a recess inauguration week, so that the members may go to Washington to be present at the inauguration of President Cleveland. All the Tammany and Brooklyn men want to go, and without them the Democrats would be a minority; so it is likely that the recess will be taken for the week.

Gov. Flower is conducting an extensive in-Gov. Flower is conducting an extensive investigation into the details of the expenditures of the State departments and the State institutions. He is treating the State Government as if it were a big corporation and he was the executive officer. He has monthly reports in detail made to him, and has clerks draw up tabular statements showing the expenditures and returns throughout the State. He finds a great deal of difference in the way the different institutions are run. His judgment is in favor of setting up a sort of State purchasing department like the purchasing agency for a railroad, which shall buy all the State supplies after public competition. The discrepancies are much greater than the cost of shipping from one point in the State to another. Combined with this the Governor layors the concentration of kindred State departments to prevent overlapping of the work and needless expenditure.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Lord Cromer Says More British Troops May Have to be Landed,

LONDON, Feb. 3.-A despatch was received at the Foreign Office to day from Lord Cromer. the British Minister to Paypt, saying that the condition of affairs in Egypt may compel the condition of affairs in Egypt may compel the landing of all the British troops who have been ordered to that country.

CONSTANTISOTES, Feb. 3.—The ulemas, or theological jurists, of Constantinopie have sent an answer to an appeal from the ulemas of Cairo to the effect that the Sultan sustains the Khedive, and that the Turkish Ministers are discussing whether to protest to the signatory powers in general against English interference in Egypt or to address a remonstrance first to treat Britain.

Cairo, Feb. 3.—The Khedive will go to Siout on Sunday to open a new railway, and it is on Sunday to open a new railway, and it is said that during his absence a rebellion will be started.

Handed the Bag of Gold to a Thief. London, Feb. 3.-A thief perpetrated a smart cobbery on a bank messenger to-day. The messenger was carrying a bag containing \$3,500 in gold to a cab from the head office of the City Bank at 5 Threadneedle street, for conveyance to the branch office at 34 Old Bond street. The messenger, as he reached the cab, was accosted by a well-dressed man, who said that he had been sent from Old Bond street to assist him. The messenger thought he recognized the man as in the service of the old Bond street branch, and he handed the man the bag of gold and went back to bring a bag of silver to the cab. When the messenger got to the cab with the bag of silver the man who had accosted him was nowhere to be seen. Manager kennedy of the City Bank at once notified the police, who are actively engaged on the case. the City Bank at 5 Threadneedle street, for

The Suevia Disabled.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-The Hamburg-American line steamer Suevia. Capt. Bauer. from Hamburg Jan. 23 for New York, passed the Scilly Islands at 0:10 o'clock this morning bound east. She signalled that her engines were dis-abled and that she was making for Southamp-ton. She was steaming about eight miles an hour.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The Banco de Romay La Plata at Buenos Ayres has suspended payment in consequence of the losses sustained in gold speculation by the manager of the concern. These losses amount to \$1.000,000. Secretary White of the American Legation has delivered to Lord Rosebery three despatch boxes containing the American ease in the matter of the Beliring Sea arbitration.

DERATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Labouchero Makes a Speech Which Glad stone Says He Might Better Have Reserved LONDON, Feb. 3.-In the House of Commons to-day Mr. William Redmond (Parnellite), member for East Clare, called attention to the statement of Thomas Callan, the dynamite who was recently released from Portland prison, that Dr. Gallagher, who is still confined in the prison, had been made insane through bad treatment. Mr. Redmond asked if Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, would sanction such an independent inquiry to be made in Dr. Gallagher's case as the Irish members of

the House could rely upon.

Mr. Asquith declined to permit an independent inquiry. He added that he had already caused a careful inquiry to be made into the mental condition of Dr. Gallagher, and he was satisfied that the prisoner was perfectly sans. The statement made by Callan was absolutely without foundation.

The debate on the address proceeded monotonously until Henry Labouchers prodrawing entirely from Uganda. Mr. Labouchere's speech, however, disappointed the Opposition, who had expected a heavy attack on the Government policy in East and North Africa. The expected tone of uncompromising hostility was also lacking. In fact. the speech was of the nature of a friendly re-monstrance with the Ministers for not having out loose at once from the responsibilities in-

herited from the Conservatives.

After vindicating the right of the House of After vindicating the right of the House of Commons to control the Government's foreign policy, Mr. Labouchere addressed himself to the Exprtian question. He recognized the fact, he said, that the action of the Government in Egypt had been necessary often to maintain the law, but he felt that now the sooner the occupation ceased the better it would be for all concerned, as the Khedive and his people were unalterably opposed to the British regime. He hoped that the Government would treat with France in a friendly spirit on questions concerned in the withdrawal. It would be a disgrace to the great Liberal party if they went out of office without having fulfilled their pledges to leave Egypt.

Roferring to the understanding that Lord Salisbury had assured Italy of British support in ease of war between Italy and France, Mr. Labouchere requested the Prime Minister to state that his Government was in no wise responsible if Italy, in consequence of her membership of the Triple Alliance, went to war with France. In that case Italy must be left to light herown battles. [Liberal cheers.]

Recurring to the subject of Uganda. Mr. Labouchere ridiculed the pretensions of the East African Company to a mission of civilization. The prospectus of the company, with its mingling of trade and philantrophy, smacked of humbug, such as Horatio Bottomley of the Hansard Union might have put his name to. The real power of the company lay in the spirit of Jingolsm behind it. It would warn the House that if this sort of thing continued the British empire would go to pleces like an overfilled balloon. Ironical laughter from the Opposition greeted this statement, but raising his voice Mr. Labouchere proceeded without pause to his final statement that, as a practical man, he was disincilined to divide the Rouse on the amendment and therefore was willing to defer the decision in the matter until the vote of expense for the Uganda Commission should come un.

Mr Gladstone replied that Mr. Labouchere might better have reserved his speech also un Commons to control the Government's foreign policy. Mr. Labouchere addressed himself to

MME. ZBOROWSKI'S DAUGHTER.

The Divorced Wife of Chevaller de Stuere Trying to Regain Her Child. PARIS. Feb. 3.-In the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine to-day, Mrs. Elliott Zhorowski sued for the possession of her child, a girl, at present in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Paris where the child has been placed by the Chevalier de Stuers, the former husband of Mme. Zborowski. The suit involves the question whether the divorce obtained by Mme. Zborowski from the Chevaller in South Dakota is valid, or whether the decree subsequently obtained in Holland by the Chevaller, who is the Dutch Minister to France, is to be regarded as annulling the South Dakota divorce. The South Dakota dirce gave to Mme. de Stuers, now Mme. Zborowski, the custody of the children. After the divorce was granted, the Chevalier de Stuers spirited away the eldest child, and instituted proceedings in Holland, where a rudicial

separation, the custody of the children, and the annulment of the South Dakota divorce, were granted him.

Mme de Stuers meantime became the wife
of Mr. Elliott Zborowski. Having applied to
the convent where the child is detained for the Mme de Stuers meantime became the wife of Mr. Elliott Zborowski. Having applied to the convent where the child is detained for the delivery of the child to her, and having met with refusal, Mme. Zborowski is now endeavoring to obtain possession of the girk M. Bolse-Lisie presided at the proceedings to day, sand Maitre Clunet represented Mme. Zborowski. The Chevaller de Stuers was not present and was not represented, a circumstance indicating that he did not recognize the jurisdiction of the court. Mme. Zborowski was absent on account of illness.

Maitre Clunet detailed the events connected with the granting of the South Dakota divorce, and explained that Mme. Zborowski asserted that, under the decree of the American court, she was entitled to possession of her daughter. Both the parents were foreigners, and the wife had applied for a divorce in her native land because she was advised that M. de Stuers, as Minister from Holland to France, was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the French courts.

The prosiding Judge, M. Bolse-Lisle, interrupted M. Clunet, while the latter was arguing as to the facts of the case, by saving that Clunet must discuss the point of law involved and not address himself to the facts.

M. Clunet retorted that argument as to facts was necessary in order to throw light on the case.

Pending adjournment M. Clunet decided to

M. Clunet retorted that argument as to facts was necessary in order to throw light on the case.

Pending adjournment M. Clunet decided to inform the American Legation as to the apparently infimical attitude of the court, and to request the legation to procure the influence of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in behalf of securing a fair hearing for his cilent. When the hearing was resumed in the afterneon M. Clunet devoted himself to discussing the position of an Ambassador in its relation to the civil law.

M. Clunet, in conclusion, requested the Court to deliver a judgment confirming the decree of divorce granted in South Dakota, and ordering the Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Heart to deliver the child now kept there to its mother. M. Clunet also induized in satirical compliments to the bench on its interpretation of jurisprudence.

Advocate-General Jambols spoke for ten minutes in regard to the case. He said that Judges must not disturb the complete immunity which attached to the Ministers and Ambassadors of foreign powers, and he reproached M. Clunet with having shown disrespect to the Court.

Judgment in the case will be given on Friday next.

respect to the Court.
Judgment in the case will be given on Fri-

THE ZANTE EARTHQUAKE.

ATHENS. Feb. 3.-The earthquakes at Zante have been the worst in that island in modern times, and no one can tell when the disturbances will cease. The shocks experienced last night did enormous damage; in fact, the whole

island was devastated. To add to the terror of the inhabitants a most terrifle thunder storm prevailed at the time of the shocks. The rain

prevailed at the time of the shocks. The rain fell in torrents and was accompanied by large hallstones. The bilinding flashes of lightning, the roaring thunder, and the rumbling beneath the surface of the swaying earth caused many persons to believe that the end of all things had come. The people were panic stricken, and so great was the fear inspired that many became insane.

A most unfortunate feature of the situation is the fact that last night's shocks destroyed the bread ovens in the city of Zante, rendering it impossible for the greater portion of the inhabitants to procure bread. The Minister of the Interior has arrived at Zante, and will do everything in his power to relieve the distress. King George will start for Zante on Sunday. A British war ship and three vessels belonging to the Greek navy arrived at the island to-day with supplies of tents, provisions, and medicines.

Half raise to Hisgare Pails via New York Control.

DO PNEUMATIC GUNS VARY?

THE VESUVIUS TRIAL BOARD MAKES A STUDY OF THE RANGES.

Experiments to Learn Whether the Exhaus tion of Compressed Air in the Reservoirs Causes any Decrease in Its Expansive Force-The Little Vessel Does Her Day's Work Well-Next Week's Experiments PORT ROTAL, Feb. 3.-The Vesuvius did not

go down the bay this morning for her moving trials, as had been intended. The Board have evidently decided that more complete data of the action of the guns should be obtained before the flying practice is begun. The study of range curves, which occasioned the recess of yesterday, developed new questions. Inspection of the curves obtained by the Vesuvius during her preliminary work, and during the official firing, went to show differences of range for the same valve setting. To-day's firing was to see whether the guns do change slightly from day to day. If they do vary, ther in actual warfare, and in the coming severe tests of markmanship, the necessary increas or decrease of range will be estimated by the reduction of air pressure in the firing reser-voir and not by the valve indicators alone. Numerous blank charges were fired before

the firing of shell began this morning, to warm up the tubes and valves, and to determine, if possible, whether the ranges were likely to be the same in the last shots as in the first. The Board and the observers arrived promptly at 9 o'clock, but the first shell was not fired until five minutes before noon. The first range was for 2,000 yards, and only two shots were necessary to establish the fact that the shots were falling as they did before. Indeed, the distance they actually went was predicted beforehand by Lieut Schroeder. Several others were fired at this range, and the two last could probably have been thrown the exact distance signalled had an effort been made to do so, but the determination to

the two last could probably have been thrown the exact distance signalled had an effort been made to do so, but the determination to settle the question of changes in valve regulation was strictly adhered to.

In this morning's work the shots at the range of 2,000 yards grouped themselves at a point about thirty yards short. Each shell made the customary forward travel under water. however. All the valves worked smoothly, and the shots fell close to the desired mark at the various ranges. What the Board learned in their study of change in the ranges is not known definitely.

Lieut. Ackerman was an object of interest this morning when he came on board the vesuvius, and his impressions received in the steam launch on Wednesday last while lying close to the point of fall of the last shells were eagerly sought for. To The Nun reporter he said that the shells passed about lifty yards to the left of him, and that he had some difficulty in directing his camera at the proper spot in the water to catch the splash. He also called attention to the peculiar motion of the shell in the water after striking, saying that it dived and came to the surface several times, never apparently going far below the surface. This motion and the occasional pecular ricochet seem to be modifications of the shell's usual travel. The path of the shell in the water after striking is parallel to the surface, and anywhere from sixty to 100 yards long.

One reason for the morning's delay in firing was the slight accident sustained by Dynamo Machiniat kohange, the chief mechanic of the pneumatic gun division. Since the first trials of the Vesuvius on the Delaware, when she developed her remarkable speed and demonstrated her ability to throw gun cotton safely, he has been the leader of the gun room force of seamen. To-day he was under the lowered breech section of the middle gun inspecting the loading, when the gas check slipped and cut his lip. It was only a slight cut, and the surgeon soon pronounced him ready to continue his work.

The officers o

Eleonora Duse in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "La Locandiera."

The admirable art of Eleonora Duse was displayed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, last vening, in the portrayal of two very different Italian women. The actress had enacted heroines of Dumas and Sardou, in Italian versions of French plays, but now, for the In her own language. They were the track "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Glovanni Verga, well known to us as the libretto of the Mas cagni opera, and a comedy, " La Locandiera," by Carlo Goldoni. The two roles thus given in one evening demonstrated alike Duse's versatility and her realism. As the Italian village girl in the first play, grieved by the disloyalty of a lover, jealous of a rival, and expressing the personage's feelings without a touch of idealization, she was like a disciple of lisen in herabsolute fidelity to naturalness. There was no show of self-consciousness or of being aware of the audience, but instead a combeing aware of the audience, but instead a complete mergence into the assumed character. It is in this obliteration of herself, and perfect creation of a mimic character, that Duse is a genius. In the ensuing comedy she was a Florentine tavern laudiady of the last century, with three titled guests, two of whom were in love with her while her preference fell upon the third, who was a woman hator. The play was by no means a brilliant fallar, but it afforded to Duse opportunities to prove her dexterity in a merry, coquettish, and lightly sentimental role, and her achievement was a manifest satisfaction to the proponderant Italian part of the very line audience. She has gained the vogue in New York which she deserves, and her engagement has been extended three weeks beyond the time at first contemplated.

"Fidelic" at the Manhattan.

"Fidelto" at the Manhattan

There was enthusiasm at the Manhattan Opera House last night over the production of Beethoven's only opera, "Fidelio." The audi ence was larger than any that has yet attended during the English opera season, and the principals seemed to be spurred to their best. The chorus was commendable, and the audi-

The chorus was commendable, and the audience had an enjoyable entertainment.

Payne Charke, Mine. Januschowsky, Otto
Rathjens, Agnes Dillaport, and Conrad
Rebrons were all in the cast, and shared in
the hearty curtain calls. This afternoon "The
Robert of the license of the latter performance will end the English
grand opera season at the Manhattan unless
something extraordinary happens. Manager
Hammerstein had originally planned to give
eleven weeks of opera, but he thinks that the
public doesn't want English opera.

Manager Hammerstein Has a "Surprise." Manager Oscar Hammerstein coupled the announcement last night that he would abandon to-night his project of giving thirteen weeks of grand opera at the Manthirteen weeks of grand opera at the Manhattan Opera House with the statement that within a fortnight he would give the playgoing public a surprise. He declined to state what the surprise would be, but said positively that it had no relation to the scheme of turning the opera house into an Alhambra, modelled after the London music hall of that name. Next week the Urania spectacle, "Wonders of America," will be the only thing staged at the Manhattan.

Mystery Surrounds Lawyer Kendy's Mar-

It became known yesterday that Lawyer Patrick Keady of Brooklyn had been married but, except that his bride is not a Brooklyn girl, nothing more is known. The place of the marriage and the whereabouts of the happy couple are alike a mystery to his best friends in Brooklyn.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casteria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. CHADWICKERS PROTEST.

Mr. King Explains that the Cinb Will Rep-Three women and about one hundred men. supposed to be a conference representing the Chadwick Civic Club, the Central Labor Union, and organized labor generally, met in a chilly room on the top floor of Clarendon Hall last evening. The object of the meeting was stated to be to protest against the plan of

> The meeting was called to order by Daniel Harris of the elgarmakers as Chairman, and a hitch immediately arose when Richard Ra-leigh of the Ship Joiners' Union, who is said to be a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Raleigh, proposed in order to keep out bogus working from their union should take part in the proseedings. Several said they had forgotten their cre-

rapid transit offered by the Manhattan Ele-

vated Rallway Company and to agitate for an

underground railroad to be built and run by

Several said they had forgotten their credentials, and only forty could produce them. They took scats on one side of the room, and the others were told to sit on the other side as visitors. This they did under protest.

The proceedings began at 9 o'clock, the Chairman calling on the representatives of the Chairman calling on the representatives of the Chairman calling on the representatives. Edward King responded.

Though small numerically," he said, "we represent many thousands. We don't claim to be a labor organization. Our object is re-

the Chadwick Civic Club to explain matters.
Edward King responded,
"Though small numerically," he said. "we represent many thousands. We don't claim to be a labor organization. Our object is reform through agitating the pepular sentiment. We have sent out 50,000 petitions to be signed in favor of the city Government building and operating the underground road, and when these are signed we shall represent 50,000 poople. We have found unfortunately that a number of the petitions have been stolen from stores in New York.

"We have accomplished many things quietly and act as a sort of watchdog. We were with the Board of Health about the cholera scare before a word of it was in the papers. We stirred up the old togies of the Historical Society to try to preserve the old City Hall."

Delegate Cody of the Structural Iron Workers made some of the rest look blue by approving the rapid transit plan of the Manbattan.

"But we want the city to run it." he said. "It is a practicable plan and would give plenty of work to the unemployed."

Mr. Cody's speech did not find favor. Matthew Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers got up and said:

"This agitation of ours is not to find work for the structural iron workers, but to agitate for the underground railroad, to be built and operated by the city."

Thomas Gunning of the Journeymen Tailors wanted the elevated roads abolished, as they were making people lunatics every day, He instanced himself by saying:

The noise of them nearly drives me crazy."

A motion favoring the underground system, to be built and rome by the city, was passed, and a committee of ten was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting in Cooper Union.

OBITUARY.

James Frederick Herrick died at his home. 246 Waverley place, yesterday afternoon, after a week's illness, of typhoid fever. Mr. Herrick was born in 1851 in the province of Madura. southern India, where his father, the late Rev. James Herrick, was a missionary of the Amercan Board. He was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and at Williams College, where he was graduated in 1875. He turned at once to journalism as an editor of the Rutland Herald, and later went to the Springfield Republican, where he was city and night editor. He came to New York as the night agent of the New England Associated Press in 1886, resigning that work to join the staff of the World about a year and a half ago. Much of his work was done for the

half ago. Much of his work was done for the weekly newspapers and magazines. While in Springfield in 1884 he married Miss Christine Terhune, daughter of the lev. Dr. E. P. Terhune, now of Brooklyn. His wife and two young sons survive him.

Addison A. Keyes, a. well-known newspaper man of Albany, died on Thursday night, aged 50. He gratuated from the Albany Law School, and was for years connected with the State Department of Public Instruction as clerk, chief clerk, and deputy under the administration of the Hon. Neil Gilmour. Prior to 1871 he was for a short time local editor of the Albany Argus, afterward purchasing the interest of Charles Emery Smith in the Albany Express, a paner with which he was identified for about a dozon years as managing editor. During the memorable Conkling-Platt struggle for redicction in 1881 Mr. Keyes condemned the attitude of the Senutors, and his course was upposed by his partiers in the Express, the disagreement leading to troubles which ultimately led to his retirement and subsequent loss of prestige. Of late years Mr. Keyes has written for the New York Mail and Express, the Troy Tones, and other newspapers. Capt. William E. Brewster is dead at Stoning of the present of the New York Mail one in the New York Mail one i Express, the Troy Times, and other newspapers.

Capt. William E. Brewster is dead at Stonington, Conn. He was 77 years old, and one of the last of the whaling captains formerly salling out of New London and New Bedford. He made many voyages to the Arctic Geean in search of whales. His wife, who accompanied him, went further north than any white woman at that time. Subsequently he was employed in A. A. Low's line of clipper ships out of New York. He was very successful on the Pacific coat in the fifties in the clipper ship Contest, built by that firm. He was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, the Pigrim. His two brothers, George S, and Charles O. Brewster, both well-know whaling captains, died but a short time ago.

Dr. Harry Hungerford, who died early on

Dr. Harry Hungerford, who died early on Friday morning at the residence of his sister. Mrs. Edward W. Candee of 19 East Sixtleth street, was a resident of Stamford and Surgeon-General on the staff of the Governor Surgeon-General on the staff of the Governor of Connecticut. He was born thirty-five years ago in this city. His grandfather was William Churchill, formerly a prominent New York merchant. Dr. Hungerford was taken ill about a week ago and came to this city for medical attendance. His sickness developed into pneumonia. He leaves a widow and one child. Mrs. Hungerford is a nisee of Commodore James D. Smith, formerly President of the Stock Exchange.

Stock Exchange.

Frasmus D. Avory, a prominent Connecticut Republican, died at his home in his native town of Groton yesterday, aged St. He made a fortune in mercantile life in Pensacola, Fla., but lost nearly everything by the breaking out of the civil war. Then he went to New London and became prominent in Connecticut financial and political circles. He served on the committee for raising troops throughout the war, was repeatedly elected to the General Assemby as Senator and Representative, and was a close friend of United States Senators Foster, Dixon, and Platt.

Michael T. Criss, stock broker, of the firm of

tors Foster, Dixon, and Platt.

Michael T. Crisa, stock broker, of the firm of Crisa & Son. 70 Brondway, died at his house in Orange yesterday morning in his 74th year. He was born in Clarksburg, and when a boy was a playmate of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, whose home adioined his. He became connected with a dry goods firm in Baltimore, with whom he remained until the war. He married Mies Mary I. Ball in 184th, and they had ten children, five of whom are living. had ten children, five of whom are living.

Frederick Augustus Genth, one of the best known authorities in chemistry and mineralogy in the United States, died in Philadelphia on Thursday night. He was born in Germany in 1870, and studied under Liebig and Bunsen. About 1851 he came to this country, and distinguished himself in scientific research and authorship. Since 1872 he had been professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

Telegrams received by friends in Bostcort.

Telegrams received by friends in Rockport. Tex., announce the death of Major J. K. Saunderson at Lampasas, recently retired from the United States army. He had been attached to various military posts in Texas for more than twenty years, and was widely known among all the old army officers.

Gen. John F. Ballier died at his residence in

Gen. John F. Ballier died at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday. He was born in Wur-temburg in 1815, and went to Philadelphia in 1838. He served in the militla during the na-tive American riots in that city in 1844, the Mexican war, and the civil war.

James M. Bamford, ex-Chief of Police of Long Branch, is dead at the sge of 42. For several years Mr. Bamford had charge of the Dobbins estate at Long Branch and Holly-wood. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order. Masonic order.

M. Van Rysselberghe, a well-known electrician, died in Antwerp yesterday. He had much to do with the introduction of the telephone in Beigium and elsewhere in Europe. He was the inventor of the meteorgraph.

The Hon. Isaac Mitchell, who was member of Assembly from the Second district of Jefferson county in 1830 and 1831, died at his home at Stone Mills. N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, aged 58. John B. Ingham, one of the best known citi-zens and oldest builders and contractors in Allegheny, Pa., died there yesterday, aged 81.

Farmer, Green Goods Man, and Oplum Join On a stroll around the precinct last night. Capt. James K. Price and Detectives Hay and Curry of the West Twenty-seventh street sta-tion saw a notorious "green goods" man. James McNally, alias James W. Morris, going into the house at 201 West Thirty-fourth street. Soon after he had entered they fol-lowed and found him in a room with William Brown, who said he lived there. Both were smoking opium. There was a third person in the room also, Benjamin Jones, who told the officers that he was a far-mer from Illinois. All three were arrested, and the opium pipes were confiscated.

P. W. Vanderbill's Cruise. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 2.—P. W. Vandervilles reakt Conqueror is here and will sail for MacAFTER THIRTY YEARS

A Sad Story of Almost Unparalleled Suffering.

Speaks Now in the Name of Truth and Justice.

A Sage of Eighty-three Years Gives Eloquent and Timely Testimony.

A most interesting thing. The following letter in regard to it explains

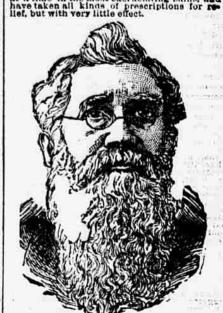
itself. Deputy United States Marshal & R. Thorne has been a prominent and important figure in American affairs, and gained a world-wide celebrity by his noted arrest of Lewis Baker. the murderer of William Pool, at the Canary

Islands in 1855. The noted Deputy Marshal is a veteran now. but his letter shows all his old-time energy:
"In the Christian Leader I read a letter from the Rev. C. D. R. Meacham, pastor of the Bap-tist church of Townshend, Vt., stating the wonderful cure received by him by taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"I fully endorse all the reverend gentleman says about the efficacy of the Nervura.

"Also, I learn of the testimony of H. S. Shorter, Esg., who lives at 301 Broadway, Newburgh, N. V., a man of 75 years, who was restored to health by the same remarkable mediated. cine.

I now have to add my knowledge of experience with Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I have been an invalid and laid up with the gout and rheumatism for the last thirty years; confined to the bed for months at a time in the most excruciating pains, and have taken all kinds of prescriptions for relief, but with very little effect.



S. R. THORNE, ESQ.

S. R. THORNE, ESQ.

"I thought I would try Dr. Greene's Nervurablood and nerve remedy, and am now on the fourth bottle. The last four weeks I am decidedly better, and am improving very fast. Indeed I am a new man to what I was years ago, though now in my 83d year.

"It has relieved me from trembling and nervous prostration when no other medicine has. It facilitates sleep, and that is a great relief. This is no theory or imagination, but a fact that experience justifies.

"This medicine has been to me worth more than all the gold dug out in California, and does so much good that it should be known throughout the world.

"I do not know Dr. Greene and have never had any communication from him. This statement is in the way of truth and justice.

"Chapin Home, East 66th st. New York city."

No expression of ours will add weight to the strong and convincing words of this well-known venerable gentleman. His words alone should and will influence every alling person who reads them to make use of this great and valuable remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. A medicine like this, which is sure to make those who use it strong and well again, does indeed, seem, as Mr. Thorne says, worth more than gold. The remedy is purely vegetable and harmless, and is the prescription and discovery of Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st. New York, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, who can be consulted by all free of charge, personally or by letter.—Adv.

KILLED BY HIS PAL

A Well-known Western Crook Murde MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.-James Kelly, who was shot here yesterday by his companion. George

Caldwell, died this morning. After his death it was learned that he was the notorious bank robber, burglar, sneak thief, and pickpocket, John Rogers, alias Roberts, Rathbone, Kelly, and "The Guerrilla." He was the leader of a gang operating in the North and West. It was he who, with Benson, robbed the Yerkes Bank in Chicago in broad daylight several Bank in Chicago in broau daying a several years ago. He was arrested, jumped his bond, and was captured in Cincinnati. He served terms in the Missouri and Illinois penitentiaries for burglary and highway robbery. His family lives in Chicago.

Roger's murderer, who is still at large, was "Butch" Bradley Long, a member of the gang and almost as notorious as his chief, against the selection of the Butch" Bradley Long, a member of the gans and almost as notorious as his chief, against whom he rebelled finally and killed while

GASOLINE EXPLOSION. Result of Lighting a Match in a Gas Gen-

erator. SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 3.-An explosion occurred at the Standard Gas-fixture Works at Bound Brook this afternoon by which two employees were badly burned. George Cook and Henry Ashford went to the gasoline house about 4 o'clock to see what was the matter with the tanks, which were out of order. Cook lighted a match as he stepped inside. An explosion followed, throwing both men down and setting fire to the building. The explosion startled the other employees, and they rushed to the rescue. Startled the other employees, and they take to the rescue.

When found. Cook and Ashford were at once seen to be hadly injured. The flesh on their hands and faces was literally rossted and hung in strips. It is said to-night, however, that they may recover.

Snow Storm in Northern New York. WATERTOWN, Feb. 3.-A snow storm bringing about six inches of heavy snow, that was almost like sleet, prevailed throughout this section last night and this morning. A Rome. Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad train was stalled at Norwood this morning and de-layed traffic on that end of the road about twe hours.

> Cold Water and a **Hot Griddle**

To make light, Delicious

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

You must Of course use

Heckers' Buckwheat,